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### Section 1. Amendments to the Claims

Please amend claims 1, 9, 18 and 20-22, as set out in the following listing of claims 1-20.

1. (Currently amended) A method for controlling electrical heating of an element to maintain a constant electrical resistance  $R_s$ , comprising:

- (a) supplying electrical power to said element in an amount sufficient for heating same and increasing its electrical resistance to  $R_s$ , while concurrently monitoring real time electrical resistance  $R$  of said element for detection of any difference between  $R$  and  $R_s$ ;
- (b) upon detection of a difference between  $R$  and  $R_s$ , adjusting the electrical power supplied to said element by an amount  $\Delta W$  determined approximately by:

$$(i) \quad \Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot (R_s - R); \text{ or}$$

$$(ii) \quad \Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s + R(0) - 2R]; \text{ or}$$

$$(iii) \quad \Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times R_0} \cdot \left[ f_s (R_s - R) - \frac{R - R(0)}{t} \right],$$

wherein  $m$  is the thermal mass of said element,  $\alpha_p$  is the temperature coefficient of electrical resistance of said element,  $R_0$  is the standard electrical resistance of said element measured at a reference temperature,  $t$  is the time interval between current detection of electrical resistance difference and last adjustment of electric power,  $R(0)$  is the electrical resistance of said element measured at last adjustment of electric power, and  $f_s$  is a predetermined frequency at which the adjustment of electric power is periodically carried out.

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2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the adjustment of electric power is carried out by adjusting electrical current passed through said element by an amount  $\Delta I$ , determined approximately by:

$$\Delta I = \frac{\Delta W}{2IR_s},$$

wherein  $I$  is the electrical current passed through said element before the adjustment.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the adjustment of electric power is carried out by adjusting electrical voltage applied on said element by an amount  $\Delta V$ , determined approximately by:

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta W \cdot R_s}{2V},$$

wherein  $V$  is the electrical voltage applied on said element before the adjustment.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein  $\Delta W$  is determined approximately by:

$$\Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s + R(0) - 2R].$$

5. (Original) The method of claim 4, wherein  $R(0)$  is approximately equal to  $R_s$ , and wherein  $\Delta W$  is determined approximately by:

$$\Delta W = 2 \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s - R].$$

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said element comprises an electrical gas sensor for monitoring an environment that is susceptible to presence of a target gas species, wherein said gas sensor comprises a catalytic surface for effectuating exothermic or endothermic reactions of said target gas species at elevated temperatures, so that the presence of said target gas species causes temperature change as well as electrical resistance change in

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said gas sensor, which responsively effectuates the adjustment of electrical power supplied to the gas sensor, wherein said adjustment of electrical power correlates to and is indicative of the presence and concentration of said target gas species in the environment.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein said electrical gas sensor comprises one or more filaments having a core formed of chemically inert and electrically insulating material and a coating form of electrically conductive and catalytic material.

8. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein each gas-sensing cycle comprises the steps of:

- (1) pre-heating said gas sensor in an inert environment devoid of said target gas species for a sufficient period so as to reach a steady state;
- (2) measuring the electrical resistance of said gas sensor at said steady state and setting same as the constant value ( $R_s$ );
- (3) subsequently, exposing said gas sensor to the environment susceptible of the presence of the target gas species;
- (4) maintaining the electrical resistance of said gas sensor at  $R_s$  by adjusting the electrical power supplied to said gas sensor; and
- (5) determining the presence and concentration of said target gas species, based on the adjustment of electrical power.

9. (Currently amended) A system for controlling electrical heating of an element and maintaining same at a constant electrical resistance  $R_s$ , comprising:

- (a) an adjustable electricity source coupled with said element for providing electrical power to heat said element;
- (b) a controller coupled with said element and said electricity source, for monitoring real time electrical resistance  $R$  of said element, and upon detection

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of a difference between  $R$  and  $R_s$ , for responsively adjusting the electrical power supplied to said element by an amount  $\Delta W$  determined approximately by:

$$(i) \quad \Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot (R_s - R); \text{ or}$$

$$(ii) \quad \Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s + R(0) - 2R]; \text{ or}$$

$$(iii) \quad \Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times R_0} \cdot \left[ f_s (R_s - R) - \frac{R - R(0)}{t} \right],$$

wherein  $m$  is the thermal mass of said element,  $\alpha_p$  is the temperature coefficient of electrical resistance of said element,  $R_0$  is the standard electrical resistance of said element measured at a reference temperature,  $t$  is the time interval between current detection of electrical resistance difference and last adjustment of electric power,  $R(0)$  is the electrical resistance of said element measured at last adjustment of electric power, and  $f_s$  is a predetermined frequency at which the adjustment of electric power is periodically carried out.

10. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein said controller comprises at least one electrical resistance meter.

11. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein said controller comprises at least one electrical current meter and at least one electrical voltage meter.

12. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein the adjustment of electric power is carried out by adjusting electrical current passed through said element by an amount  $\Delta I$ , determined approximately by:

$$\Delta I = \frac{\Delta W}{2IR_s},$$

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wherein  $I$  is the electrical current passed through said element before the adjustment.

13. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein the adjustment of electric power is carried out by adjusting electrical voltage applied on said element by an amount  $\Delta V$ , determined approximately by:

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta W \cdot R_s}{2V},$$

wherein  $V$  is the electrical voltage applied on said element before the adjustment.

14. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein  $\Delta W$  is determined approximately by:

$$\Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s + R(0) - 2R].$$

15. (Original) The system of claim 14, wherein  $R(0)$  is approximately equal to  $R_s$ , and wherein  $\Delta W$  is determined approximately by:

$$\Delta W = 2 \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s - R].$$

16. (Original) The system of claim 9, wherein said element comprises an electrical gas sensor for monitoring an environment that is susceptible to presence of a target gas species, wherein said gas sensor comprises a catalytic surface for effectuating exothermic or endothermic reactions of said target gas species at elevated temperatures, so that the presence of said target gas species causes temperature change as well as electrical resistance change in said gas sensor, which responsively effectuates the adjustment of electrical power supplied to said gas sensor, wherein said adjustment of electrical power correlates to and is indicative of the presence and concentration of said target gas species in the environment.

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17. (Original) The system of claim 16, wherein said electrical gas sensor comprises one or more filaments having a core formed of chemically inert and electrically insulating material and a coating form of electrically conductive and catalytic material.

18. (Currently amended) A gas-sensing system for detecting a target gas species, comprising:

- (a) an electrical gas sensor element having a catalytic surface that effectuates exothermic or endothermic reactions of said target gas species at elevated temperatures;
- (b) an adjustable electricity source coupled with said gas sensor element for providing electrical power to heat said gas sensor element;
- (c) a controller coupled with said gas sensor element and said electricity source, for adjusting the electrical power supplied to said gas sensor element to maintain a constant electrical resistance  $R_s$ ; and
- (d) a gas composition analysis processor connected with said controller, for determining the presence and concentration of said target gas species, based on the adjustment of electrical power required for maintaining the constant electrical resistance  $R_s$ ,

wherein the electrical power is adjusted upon detection of an electrical resistance change in said gas sensor element, by an amount  $\Delta W$  determined approximately by:

$$(i) \Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot (R_s - R); \text{ or}$$

$$(ii) \Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s + R(0) - 2R]; \text{ or}$$

$$(iii) \Delta W = \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times R_0} \cdot \left[ f_s(R_s - R) - \frac{R - R(0)}{t} \right],$$

in which  $m$  is the thermal mass of said gas sensor element,  $\alpha_p$  is the temperature coefficient of electrical resistance of said gas sensor element,  $R_0$  is the standard

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electrical resistance of said gas sensor element measured at a reference temperature,  $t$  is the time interval between current detection of electrical resistance change and last adjustment of electric power,  $R$  is the electrical resistance of said gas sensor element measured at current time,  $R(0)$  is the electrical resistance of said gas sensor element measured at last adjustment of electric power, and  $f_s$  is a predetermined frequency at which the adjustment of electric power is periodically carried out.

19. (Original) A method for detecting presence of a target gas species in an environment susceptible to the presence of same, comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing an electrical gas sensor element having a catalytic surface that effectuates exothermic or endothermic reactions of said target gas species at elevated temperatures;
- (b) pre-heating said gas sensor element in an inert environment devoid of said target gas species for a sufficient period of time, so as to reach a steady state;
- (c) determining electrical resistance  $R_s$  of said gas sensor element at the steady state;
- (d) placing said gas sensor element in the environment susceptible to the presence of the target gas species;
- (e) adjusting electric power that is supplied to said gas sensor element so as to maintain the electrical resistance of said gas sensor element at  $R_s$ ; and
- (f) determining the presence and concentration of said target gas species in said environment susceptible of said gas species, based on the adjustment of electrical power required for maintaining the electrical resistance  $R_s$ .

20. (Currently amended) A method for controlling electrical heating of an element to maintain a constant electrical resistance  $R_s$ , comprising:

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- (a) supplying electrical power to said element in an amount sufficient for heating same and increasing its electrical resistance to  $R_s$ , while concurrently monitoring real time electrical resistance  $R$  of said element for detection of any difference between  $R$  and  $R_s$ ;
- (b) upon detection of a difference between  $R$  and  $R_s$ , adjusting the electrical power supplied to said element by an amount  $\Delta W$  determined approximately by:

$$(i) \quad \Delta W = r \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot (R_s - R); \text{ or}$$

$$(ii) \quad \Delta W = r \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s + R(0) - 2R]; \text{ or}$$

$$(iii) \quad \Delta W = r \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times R_0} \cdot \left[ f_s(R_s - R) - \frac{R - R(0)}{t} \right],$$

wherein  $r$  is a proportionality constant in a range of from about 0.1 to about 10,  $m$  is the thermal mass of said element,  $\alpha_p$  is the temperature coefficient of electrical resistance of said element,  $R_0$  is the standard electrical resistance of said element measured at a reference temperature,  $t$  is the time interval between current detection of electrical resistance difference and last adjustment of electric power,  $R(0)$  is the electrical resistance of said element measured at last adjustment of electric power, and  $f_s$  is a predetermined frequency at which the adjustment of electric power is periodically carried out.

21. (Currently amended) A system for controlling electrical heating of an element and maintaining same at a constant electrical resistance  $R_s$ , comprising:

- (a) an adjustable electricity source coupled with said element for providing electrical power to heat said element;
- (b) a controller coupled with said element and said electricity source, for monitoring real time electrical resistance  $R$  of said element, and upon detection of a difference between  $R$  and  $R_s$ , for responsively adjusting the electrical

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power supplied to said element by an amount  $\Delta W$  determined approximately

by:

$$(i) \quad \Delta W = r \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot (R_s - R); \text{ or}$$

$$(ii) \quad \Delta W = r \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s + R(0) - 2R]; \text{ or}$$

$$(iii) \quad \Delta W = r \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times R_0} \cdot \left[ f_s (R_s - R) - \frac{R - R(0)}{t} \right],$$

wherein  $r$  is a proportionality constant in a range of from about 0.1 to about 10,  $m$  is the thermal mass of said element,  $\alpha_p$  is the temperature coefficient of electrical resistance of said element,  $R_0$  is the standard electrical resistance of said element measured at a reference temperature,  $t$  is the time interval between current detection of electrical resistance difference and last adjustment of electric power,  $R(0)$  is the electrical resistance of said element measured at last adjustment of electric power, and  $f_s$  is a predetermined frequency at which the adjustment of electric power is periodically carried out.

22. (Currently amended) A gas-sensing system for detecting a target gas species, comprising:

- (a) an electrical gas sensor element having a catalytic surface that effectuates exothermic or endothermic reactions of said target gas species at elevated temperatures;
- (b) an adjustable electricity source coupled with said gas sensor element for providing electrical power to heat said gas sensor element;
- (c) a controller coupled with said gas sensor element and said electricity source, for adjusting the electrical power supplied to said gas sensor element to maintain a constant electrical resistance  $R_s$ ; and

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(d) a gas composition analysis processor connected with said controller, for determining the presence and concentration of said target gas species, based on the adjustment of electrical power required for maintaining the constant electrical resistance  $R_s$ ,

wherein the electrical power is adjusted upon detection of an electrical resistance change in said gas sensor element, by an amount  $\Delta W$  determined approximately by:

$$(i) \Delta W = r \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot (R_s - R); \text{ or}$$

$$(ii) \Delta W = r \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times t \times R_0} \cdot [R_s + R(0) - 2R]; \text{ or}$$

$$(iii) \Delta W = r \cdot \frac{m}{\alpha_p \times R_0} \cdot \left[ f_s (R_s - R) - \frac{R - R(0)}{t} \right],$$

in which  $r$  is a proportionality constant ranging from about 0.1 to about 10,  $m$  is the thermal mass of said gas sensor element,  $\alpha_p$  is the temperature coefficient of electrical resistance of said gas sensor element,  $R_0$  is the standard electrical resistance of said gas sensor element measured at a reference temperature,  $t$  is the time interval between current detection of electrical resistance change and last adjustment of electric power,  $R$  is the electrical resistance of said gas sensor element measured at current time,  $R(0)$  is the electrical resistance of said gas sensor element measured at last adjustment of electric power, and  $f_s$  is a predetermined frequency at which the adjustment of electric power is periodically carried out.